

REFLECTIONS

ON THE

Jacobite Plot,

In Answer to a

LETTER

Directed

To the Right Honourable the Earl of
PERTH, Governour to the
Prince.

L O N D O N,

Printed, and sold by *A. Baldwin* in *Warwicklane*,
near the *Oxford Arms*. 1701.

REFLECTIONS

ON

JACOBITE POL

IN AUGUST OF A.D.

LETTERS

DISMISSED

TO THE RIGHTEOUSNESS OF THE HIGHEST
COURT OF THE JUDGMENT OF GOD

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EPISTLE

TO ALL
True-Englishmen.

I Don't tell you Gentlemen, that there will be an Invasion, for all this noise, or any thing like it; for if the Lords of the Admiralty take care of our Shipping, our honest Tars will do their business, before they reach our Coast; but suppose the worst, an Invasion should happen, take an honest Word or two of Advice.

When an Enemy lands upon your Country, you need not wait for any Orders from above; I mean for any Proclamation or Royal Order to oppose them: Your Country is your own, and you have a Right to defend it if there was no King in England; you are impowered by the Laws of God, Nations and Nature,

to defend the Place of your Nativity. If your Commanders are tardy, go your selves, and fight under the command of such men as you know are true to the Interest of their Country, and the present Settlement.

Besides the Militia, which are the proper regular Troops of this Kingdom, there is the Posse, i. e. all from 16 to 60; these may be formed into regular Companies, and join with the County Regiments, and this must be done with all the expedition that can be; for your business is to fight them as they land upon the Beaches and Strands, where they first get footing; for you must not suffer them to get into a Body, if it can possibly be avoided; and as soon as they attempt to land, send immediately into the neighbouring Counties with notice thereof: Your Beacons are not out of repair; they have been thought useful by our Forefathers, who lov'd their Country as well, and knew as well how to defend it as any men in the Universe.

You have time enough to arm your selves; the Jacobites have given you fair warning; but those that have neither Pikes, Gwas or Swords, may use Pitchforks, Flails, Scythes, Spits: Any thing well us'd will kill a French-man.

I don't question the Courage of English men, which is known to the whole World ; but you not being accustomed to Fighting, may find a little awkwardness at first ; but I can assure you after the first Charge you'll find it as delightful to shoot French-men as to kill Rabbits or Wood-cocks : You have a vast advantage over them in point of Courage. Besides the natural disproportion of your Bodies, the Cause you engage in is a vast Advantage to you. Courage rises or falls according to the goodness or badness of the Cause : They come to take away what is none of their own, they are downright Rogues, worse than Highwaymen : You fight to defend your Estates, your Laws, Liberties and Religion, and in so doing you may expect the Blessing of God on your Arms, who always loves such as love their Country, and the Justice of your Cause recommends you to his special Favour.

As soon as you find them begin to land, send away your Women and Children (and if you can trust them, the Parsons with them, for they'll do you more hurt than good) up into the Country, and let 'em drive away all your Cattle.

Cattle with them, and carry away all the Provisions in your Houses ; leave not behind 'em one bit of Bread in the Cupboard, one piece of Bacon on the Rack ; and if they have time let 'em destroy the very Cabbages, Turnips, Onions, &c. in the Gardens ; it being the common Food of French-men, they'l for some time subsist upon it.

I shall only add, to excite your Courage, that if you are now conquer'd, you are gone for ever, you'll either be massacred or made Slaves upon your own Freeholds. Which God forbid.

REFLECTIONS

REFLECTIONS ON A LETTER, &c.

THE House of Peers having ordered the Printing of this Letter for the view of the Publick, and *Englishmen* having the liberty of expressing their thoughts concerning publick Occurrences that may affect their Nation, I take the freedom to give the Reader my private Sentiments upon the Contents of this Letter ; and shall not put my self to the trouble to descant on it Paragraph by Paragraph, but only consider the most material Passages in it.

We find there is a young Plot about restoring a young Prince, and Madam *de Mentenon* is Midwife of it. There never yet were Measures concerted towards the Destruction of a Kingdom, but a Woman (and she generally a Whore) or a Priest, was embarked in the Design. Who so fit as a Woman to restore King *James* to his Dominions, since 'twas a Woman turned him out of them ? Indeed K. *James's* Interest by this Letter seems very weak ; he relies wholly upon the Interest of a Whore in *France*, and a company of Fools in *England*,

to restore him to those Crowns he so lately forfeited to the People of England, and they have placed on a more deserving Head ; which Settlement being their own Act and Deed, they are bound to maintain to the last drop of Blood in their Veins, and the last Penny in their Pockets.

He says, Paragraph 3. *That the French Fleet is great, their Stores full, and they will doubtless be Masters of the Seas this Summer : The Dutch dare not stir before the English are ready :* And he much questions whether we are willing to act or no. That we are not as ready with our Fleet as the French are with theirs, is none of my fault, let the Lords of the Admiralty have a care of their Candle in this point. However, I am certain the French, nor no Nation under Heaven can be Masters of the Narrow Seas, whilst the Navy of England is under a good management. This is indeed our Misfortune, and the only hopes of our Enemies : For when the Walls of our Island are out of repair, or guarded by men of no Understanding ; when our Seamen are discouraged, abused, and cheated of their Pay, we are really exposed to the Attacks of our designing and ambitious Neighbours : But let not K. James's Party depend too much upon the ill Condition of our Fleet ; tho we are betrayed in our Offices, nay, tho we are bought and sold, the French, nor no body else will find it an easy matter to take possession of our Country, which we shall lose by Inches, and maintain our Privileges to the last Man living. To bring K. James to England by a French Power, I think is the most impolitick Attempt that ever I heard of. Will the English ever submit to a foreign Yoke, who have paid so dear, and been so often betrayed by Foreigners

in former Reigns? Are *French Whores* always fatal to *England*, and *Venus* the only malignant Planet that rules in our Hemisphere? Can we ever be so abominably stupid to submit to the *French*, the most insolent and barbarous of all Foreign Powers? God forbid that ever this Nation should be seized with such a Frenzy.

Let the *Jacobites* themselves consider the effect of such a Revolution. I solemnly profess, I hate not a *Jacobite*, but pity him, who is mistaken in his Notions and Interest. Can they imagin that ever the *French King* will restore K. *James*, but as his own Tool and Property of Government? He'll be another Duke *D' Anjou*, like the Head upon the end of a Fiddle, made only for show, and not at all concerned in the Musick. Did the bringing in of the Prince of *Orange* to rescue us from Slavery and Arbitrary Power cost us so much Money, and will not a Popish Revolution cost us much more? We parted then with only part of our Money; but now even our whole Estates won't serve turn; we must part even with our Skins: For can we imagin that the *French King* will be favourable to us, who is so monstrously cruel to his own Subjects, who has not contented himself only to rob them of their native Rights and Freedoms, but exercises on them such horrid Tortures, as *Sicilian Tyrants* themselves could never invent? If he uses his own People thus, I may say his own Flesh and Blood, what may we expect from so unnatural and inhuman a Tyrant? Will you see your Country wasted, and your Estates in the hands of Foreigners? Will you have your Wives ravished, your Daughters deflowr'd, your Infants murder'd before your eyes? Call in a *French* Power. Are you willing to quit your Freedoms, to pass out of this World?

World through the most horrid and inexpressible Tortures ; and the few remaining amongst you not tortur'd to Death, to live in perpetual Slavery ? Call in K. James, a French Power, and the Devil all at once.

Are the Jacobites all turn'd Papists ? Can they tell their Beads ? Have they learn'd to mumble *Pater Nosters* and *Ave Marys* ? If so, they may survive the Ruin of their Country ; but if not, they will only have the advantage of being last destroy'd, and Tyrannical Gluttons generally keep the best Bit till last.

And compounding the busines after the method of the lazy Protestant Minister he speaks of, is as absurd as bringing in K. James by a French Power. This Minister may compound the busines with some of the Nobility and Gentry for ought I know ; but I will not give one Rush for his Composition, if the People of *England* don't consent to the bargain. Suppose the busines be compounded, do ye think King *William* will abdicate, run away from his Kingdoms without a scratcht Face ? Did he ever quit his own Rights, or any body's else without Blows ? All People must believe he will defend his Crown, and the Rights of those People who gave him the Crown, and I do not question but he will find People enough in *England* to stand by him in so just a Cause. A Composition of this nature is the vainest thing in the World, unless they can prepossess the People of *England* that K. James is quite altered in his Temper ; that he's become a new Creature, and fit to govern a Protestant People ; and this they'll not easily be induc'd to believe, because they know where he has been all this time since he left our Nation. The French Air may have alter'd the habit of his Body ; but French Conversation and Politicks have hardly altered his

his Temper. The *French King* is a very pretty Tutor, a fine Instructor in the Principles of Humanity and Gentleness. K. James has learnt from him, no doubt, a great many good Notions in Government, and Maxims in State-Policy : He'll come over a spick and span new King, *i. e.* with seven more Devils in him than when he went. What a happy People shall we be, when we are govern'd with the Lenity of *Lewis XIV.* and under the Direction of Madam *de Menteon!* when our Parliaments shall be sent a grazing, and Edicts take place of their Acts ; when the booted Banditti of a Land-Army shall be our Tax gatherers, and they shall take our Coin at what price they please, and we shall be mightily beholden to them for not taking away our Lives.

The *English Nation* at this rate will be in a worse condition than if in continual Wars, and under the greatest Taxes ; and yet under these circumstances must we be, if we do not stand by our Rights and Liberties, and that King whom we have thought worthy of the Crown of this Kingdom. I value not any Composition of this nature : Let who will make Articles in order to save their Bacon, I'm satisfied the Highshoon Threshing Yeomanry in *England* will defend their Beef and Pudding, even with their Flails and Pitchforks, if they can get no other Weapons ; and when we come to Loggerheads, a Cobler is as good a Man as a Lord, and Bullets know no difference betwixt Princes and Peasants.

Before I leave this Head, I would fain know of our Compounders, whether upon this Revolution they are to stand neuters : If this be their Station, I can tell them they are in a very bad condition. We shall quickly know upon an Invasion who are Friends, who are Foes, and

who are Neuters ; and I can farther tell them that the Neuters are likely to meet with the worst Quarter. For my part I should think it no more sin to gut the Houses of those People than to take a Coat from the Back of an invading *French*-man ; and therefore I would advise 'em to compound the business with K. *William* as well as with K. *James* ; for they are in mighty danger without compounding with both. I can tell them before-hand I shall be for my Country and K. *William*, and if they have a Horse, I won't want one ; if they have Arms, I'll take 'em away ; nay their very Money will I carry with me into King *William*'s Army : and if they get into the into the invading Army in hopes of security, I'll shoot 'em thro the Head if I can come at 'em ; and I dare engage to find in *England* a hundred thousand men of my mind in 48 hours time. Therefore I would advise every man in *England* at this Juncture to stand plum to his Party, and fight it out to the last Man : for I dare engage if once a *French* Army lands upon us, if they don't make thorough work of it, the name of a *Jacobite* shall never more be heard of, in *England*.

For my part I am so little concerned at this mighty noise of Invasions and *Jacobites* compounding, that I could e'en wish the Invasion would come to morrow.

And this out of a true desire of my Country's Welfare, and the Interest of his Majesty's Government, upon several accounts.

1. Because an Invasion will make a discovery of such men as are Enemies to this Government and the Constitution of *England*, who must then show themselves.
2. It will make a discovery of such men in Offices, who are *Jacobites*, and eat the Bread of the Kingdom in order to betray it.
3. The

3. The Righteous Mob (whose Justice I have always observed in *England* to be founded upon the rightest Reason, and never executed but for the good of our Country) will then have an opportunity of doing Justice on such eminent Criminals, who are beyond the reach of common Justice, who make Royal Favour a stalking Horse to their Crimes, and draw a Curtain before his Majesty's Eyes, so that he cannot behold their Iniquity ; and by their Interest and eminent Stations at Court keep Complaints against 'em from reaching the Royal Ear. Thus fortified, they commit the most enormous Crimes, betray the King's Interest, embezel his Stores, and sacrifice the Liberties of the People to their own insatiate avaritious Temper.

But to return to our Invasion. Let us consider the Party which they rely upon in *England* to assist them in this Affair, which the Letter says, Parag. 8. are, 1. The true Church of *England* Party, which afterwards are called *the Nonswearers, the soundest and venerablest part of the English Church, &c.* We have indeed a very venerable Church, if the Nonjurors are the top men of it : They are a sort of very worthy Divines, who preached up Passive Obedience and Non-resistance in the beginning of K. James's Reign, and became, according to K. James's own words, *the Trumpeters of Rebellion at the latter end of it.* For did not the very men who invited over the Prince of Orange, preach up those Doctrines ; and did they not make a bustle in the Convention Parliament, turn tail upon the Government, and become *Nonswearers*, as the Letter calls them ? and would not many more of 'em have been of this number, had not his Majesty's Success at the *Boyn*, and the *Curtain-Lectures*

of their Wives converted them to the swearing Faith with Dr. Sh——k? What they write must be done after a clandestine manner, only to their own Party, to confirm them in Faith, when they have more need to gain Proselytes; and none of them since this happy Revolution have been allowed to preach publickly to the People, or to pray for their abdicated Master, but at the Gallows.

But that the People of *England* may see that 'tis not without good reason on their side that the Non-juring Clergy are called the soundest and venerablest part of the Church of *England*, I shall present them with a few words of a late Author, who has reviv'd the design of a certain *Laudean* Bishop in the days of yore, and that of an old fornicating Knight (who was the Guide of the Inferior Clergy in the late blessed Reigns) in order to reconcile the Church of *England* to that of *Rome*. This Author, in his *Case of the Regale and Pontificate*, pag. 259, looks upon the Idolatry and Impositions of the Romish Church to be of so small a nature, that the two Churches ought not to be kept from joining together on that account. O, says he, *That this were the time when that terrible Schism, which has so long torn the VVestern Churches, might be healed!* And tho we could not in a short time reconcile our Differences upon particular Points, as Transubstantiation, Invocation of Saints, Purgatory, &c. yet that matters might be so adjusted, that these should cause no Schism, that is, that we might join together in outward Communion.

These words are so barefac'd, and do so plainly show what some men are driving at, that they need no Commentary.

Their

Their own Example at landing will be a wonderful Kindness to the Party ; they'll get 'em at that time into a Corner, and zealously mumble over the Common Prayer. Faith and Prayer you know are the Weapons of their Church ; they are not men of Blood, and are given to fight no body but Protestant Dissenters with sanguinary Penal Laws, to the ruin of whole Families, and the embezelment of their Goods by the Banditti of the Church, called Informers. If this be the Party they trust to, the *French* had e'en as good stay at home, as to come here to be ruin'd for want of Assistance.

2. The Roman Catholicks indeed might have been less serviceable to the *Jacobite* Interest, had a late Act of Parliament against them been thorowly prosecuted ; they would not have been so rampant, and dar'd a Government by whose Lenity and Mercy they subsist. I would not presume to direct Parliaments, but could heartily wish enquiry w^as made how that Act has been executed, and what unseen Power has obstructed its Force and Virtue ; as also that the Estates of the Papists and Non-jurors might be sequestred towards the Charge of the Forces that shall withstand an Invasion.

3. It seems the E. of *Arran's* Fortunes are become desperate, and he is the third Prop of this Invasion ; we are to be invaded in both Kingdoms at once. Their Friends in *Scotland*, I make no question are the Non-swearing Clergy, who have e'en as much Virtue and Honesty as ours here. I should think it more proper for the *Scots Jacobites*, if they have a mind to promote King *James*, to employ their Mony and Forces in the Recovery of their Settlement at *Darien*, and then send for their

abdicated Monarch to take upon him a *West India* Crown: for I dare engage he will hardly be chosen a Tythingman in any place in *England*.

These are the good People that are to bring this Revolution to pass, and upon what Terms we are to receive K. *James*, and how he is to be obey'd, we find parag. 9. of the Letter, *viz.* That *Sovereigns* ought to be obeyed without reserve. How this *Obedience without reserve* may be swallowed down in *Scotland*, both by the Papists and Episcopal Party there, and our Passive-Obedience Churchmen here, their former Actions plainly shew: But the sensible and wealthy Papists here will never submit to Commands without reserve; for some of 'em still retain the Spirit of true *English* men, and know how our Forefathers, when Papists, did oppose their Kings requiring Obedience without reserve, and after long Strugglings with them did bring them to Reason and Justice: and the Author of this Letter may remember how *Nevil Pain* complained long since of the backwardness of the Catholicks to restore K. *James*; for they well knew that their Lives, Liberties and Estates, were as well secur'd to them (while they liv'd quiet) as to the most loyal Protestants in *England*; for when at any time they are opprest either in Person or Estate, they have an equal right to the Law for redress with any in the Nation: Our Courts of Justice know no difference between Williamite and Jacobite, Papist and Protestant, in matters of right and wrong. But *Sovereigns* must be obey'd without reserve, that is, they will restore K. *James* for the same reason they turned him out. He is as much a Tyrant in his nature as ever he was, and if ever he returns again, he will be the same arbitrary King, and we must

must be the self-same passive obedient People, and pay a blind Obedience without reserve. Here's fine work cut out for us, and if we bring this Revolution to pass, we must certainly be at the charge of it ; and in a little time when we have recovered our Senses, we must be at the trouble of pulling him down again, and setting up another at our further charge.

I leave this Consideration to the Heads of Stockjobbers, Tally-mongers, Buyers of Office-Warrants, Seamens Tickets, and the monied sort of men upon the Exchange of *London*. Here will be the Devil to do amongst those Idolaters, who love their Gods, tho' they know they'll never carry them to Heaven. These men, who have no other Assurance but what the Goods of this World afford, ought to be very careful in this point : If K. *James* returns, how will they get their Monies out of the Exchequer ? who'll make good the deficient Funds, and turn their Paper into Money ? He'll not account for the Money he finds in the Treasury ; for being under *Scots* Discipline, he has no doubt got a certain Maxim, that whatever he lays his hands on is his own.

We ought not to descend to particulars in things of this nature, which only relate to a publick Concern ; but it will grieve a certain Person very much (if he be not in the number of the Compounders) to refund the Money he has so long kept of K. *James*'s in his hands, with swinging Interest. K. *James* will whip him about the Pig-market for this grand Abuse, and make him dance to the lamentable Musick of his own Organ, and make him measure the time of the Ceremony of his Exit by his own Clock.

We have, Parag. 11. a Confirmation of the Lancashire Plot discovered to the Parliament some years ago, which was ridicul'd by the Jacobites, and trifl'd with by some who ought to have taken better notice of it. If so, those very Arms they now say are secure, might e're this time have been amongst his Majesty's Stores in the Tower of London. All I shall remark on this Lancashire Plot is, that Mr. Dodsworth, the Discoverer thereof, liv'd with his Family for some time a starving, and was afterward murder'd by the Jacobite Party.

I shall leave the Reflection on our Parliament, Parag. 15. to the Members of that honourable House; and whereas he says, in the same Page, that our King never durst hazard to call a Free Parliament, I must tell that Party he never yet model'd Corporations to gain a Parliament, to the subversion of the English Liberties, as the late King James did, and then run away before they were convened.

Parag. 16. the Letter says, *The Nation then, at least the great part of it, being disaffected to this Government, it is of the last consequence that the Earl of Arran, &c.*

The Jacobites beyond Sea are wonderfully mistaken in the Temper of the English People. Perhaps the major part of the People of England may be against our Gouvernours, I mean such Men and corrupt Ministers as are in Offices; but to say that the major part of the Nation is against the Government, is abominably false. There is a great difference betwixt a Government and the administration of that Government. The People of England did not fall out with K. James because his Government was ill founded, but because his Administration of that Government was contrary to its own Foundation, the

Laws

Laws of the Land and the Peoples Liberty ; had he never infring'd our Liberty, made a violent and forcible entry upon our Constitution, and Native Rights and Properties, he might have continued to this very day.

For my part, I ventur'd my Life for the Establishment of this present Government, and am as ready now to venture my Life to support it on the same foundation it was first built upon ; and yet at the same time I freely declare, I would do the like against those evil Ministers and Officers that are employ'd in it, esteeming them greater Enemies to King *William* and his Government, than all the *Jacobites* in *Christendom* can be.

If the *Jacobites* depend upon the disaffection of the People of *England* to King *William*, they are much in the wrong ; and however they may resent the mismanagement of some Men in Office, they are as much in love with the present Settlement, and his Majesty's Person as ever.

He goes on, " The Army who are and ever were well affected, are to be gained by Money, and a little goes a great way with them.

It could be wish'd there were fewer disaffected Persons in the Army ; but since it is so, we have much reason to rejoice, that we have no more of them, and to thank that truly *English* Parliament, who so wisely foresaw our danger, and honestly disbanded the rest. We of the *English* Nation have always esteem'd Armies contrary to our Constitution, and dangerous to our Liberties, as being liable to Corruption, and such as would fight against their Country, or be for any Body that gives them the best Pay : if we have such Men in our Army, it is the fault of such as superintend that Affair ; but it is

not the Army People that we depend upon, but the good People, who are Natives and Proprietors of their Country, and are the likeliest Persons to defend it. These Men have something to fight for, and will not easily part with their Estates and Freedoms to Foreign Invaders, or Malecontents at home.

The Letter reflects, Parag. 12. upon our few Troops in *England*, as being no better then a Militia ; if they are as good, we are in a condition safe enough ; if they are as honest, we have no reason to mistrust them ; and for the courage of our Militia, we have good reason to have an entire confidence in it, having so many Instances of it in former Ages, wherein they have defended their Liberties against Foreign and unnatural Intestine Powers.

If they have done so much in former times, when their Kings have plotted against them, and they have been abandoned to their own Native Strength, what can't they be imagined to do with a King intirely in their Interest, who is tyed to them by the strictest Alliance of Choice, having no Right to the Crown but what proceeds from their asserting of their Rights, and whose Crown without the Preservation of these Rights cannot subsist ? so that the King and People are united in the Bonds of inseparable Interests ; And what cannot a warlike King do in the Head of a brave and potent People, embarqu'd in the same Cause ; the loss of which must prove the destruction of both ?

The Letter says, that a small Sum will do the business, as to the bribing th e Officers, &c. But I am afraid the Embarquement of their Forces, and their Descent upon *England*, will be too chargeable for the French King to engage

engage in, without better Assurances than Jacobites at present can give. Without doubt the French King knows the Temper of the English People better than to run such great hazards at such vast Expence, only to please the unreasonable humour of a parcel of Runnagades, and to oblige a King in endeavouring to restore him to his Dominions, who lost them by his Folly and Cowardice, and will not venture his own Person in the recovery of them.

Indeed I cannot find throughout this whole Letter any Encouragement that they can offer to the French King to engage him in their Cause; a Cause brought to the lowest degree of desperation, and to be retrieved only by those Men that brought it into this miserable Condition; who if they were brought into *statu quo*, would break it in a short time as they did before.

Besides, the French King is not in a condition at this Juncture to attempt a thing of this nature, when he has so many Irons in the fire. The Emperor will find him diversion sufficient for his Troops; and 'tis a great Question whether he has Shipping enough in his Kingdom to transport a sufficient number of Forces for such an Enterprise, if we had no Fleet at Sea.

The Acknowledgments the Dutch have made of the Duke D'Anjou as King of Spain, will stand the French King in little stead in case of a Rupture with England: The French King's Territories are grown too large for the Arms of France to reach 'em all. France by the Duke of Anjou's Succession has made it more Enemies, than it had Friends before; and without doubt his Majesty has taken care that not only Holland, but the Northern Crowns are in a strict Alliance in a Case of this nature.

What-

Whatever the Opinions of other Men may be in the Case, I declare it as mine, that the *French* King cannot esteem it practicable, nay it is almost morally impossible, that a thing of this nature can be done against the single power of *England*, notwithstanding the present condition of our Fleet.

The Jacobites beyond Sea, I suppose meeting with no very generous allowance from the *French* King, they and K. *James* being for a long time a Rent-charge to him, they are willing to amuse their Brethren in *England* and *Scotland* by surmises of new Hopes, thereby to pick their Pockets of Mony if they have got any left, under pretence of supporting and carrying on the Cause, the only effect of which will be the sending of some out of the World in a string to follow *Parkins, Friend, &c.* and the utter destruction and starving of the rest. This Plot may be a comfortable Importance to his Majesty's Messengers, and honest Claret *Nando* may get a little more Mony by *Habeas Corpus's* and Bails; but the Jacobite Cause youl find at the end of this year in the very same place where it was ten years ago.

Leaving the Letter to confute the Plot it advances, I shall apply my self to my Countrymen, who are to defend what these Miscreants would steal from us; I mean our Laws and Liberties, our free Birth-rights, and antient Customs, nay our Country it self.

You cannot be more happy than under the present Settlement, while the Government is duly administred according to its Constitution; you have your Laws and Liberties confirm'd to you, your King is of your choosing, and you are bound to maintain him in the possession of that Throne you gave him, as long as he governs according

according to Law: You have a King that will not desert you, but will venture Life and Limb in defence of yours and his Rights; and if you are his and your own Friends, you'll give him all the necessary assistance the Case shall require.

You cannot think of King *James's* Restauration by a *French* Power, but with the greatest horror and detestation imaginable; confirm'd Slavery will be the effect of such a Revolution, and every House in *England* must have a Monsieur in it, as your Fathers entertain'd a Lord *Dane*. Besides, do but consider the Revenge King *James* will take upon these Nations for deposing of him, and keeping him out of his Dominions thus long.

— *Regnabit sanguine multo
Ad Regnum quisquis venit ab exilio.*

Blood and Destruction on your Heads you'll bring,
If you admit to Reign an exil'd King;
And if his Heir, 'twill be the self-same thing. }
}

F I N I S.

according to Law: You have a King under whom no
greater law; but will receive full power in his case
of hours and his usage and it you see his acts own
own Friends, you give him all the necessary assistance

the Queen holds
You cannot think of King James' Religion by a
People Power, but with the greatest honor and safety
you understand; and you will be the only of
such a Revolution, and such Hours in England may pass
a Month without it, as soon Englishmen conceive a Total Change
before they can conceive King James will
take them out of his Dominion into France.

England's enemies make
it Rely on their own strength

Blood and Desolation of your Heads you'll pluck
He you want of Right exercises King
And if this Head, will be the same thing

E N D

